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F.U.A. Jubilee Day Issue

The Organized Farmer

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

10128 - 98th Street, Edmonton, Alberta. Phones 25481 - 25965

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F.U.A. JUBILEE DAY
Membership Drive
November 16, 1955

GENERAL SCIENCE

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President's Report

When will the new F.U.A. Headquarters be ready? That is the big question around Central Office in these early October days. Perhaps by the time you read this, the answer will be known. Perhaps we should have run a sort of quiz pool on this with a good prize for the correct answer and the proceeds for the Building Fund. We certainly hope to be able to move by the end of October. After that it will get progressively harder to handle the work and move the office while that goes on.

Already at this office the Fall speedup is well underway. Preparations for F.U.A. Jubilee Day are being carried on energetically by Mr. Logan and his assistants. Publicity is being arranged for and a host of details attended to. A letter is going out to all members of the Union calling their attention to the progress made during the past year and the need for staying with the job. New material for the membership drive has been prepared and sent out. Our Organizer, Mr. Logan, has done a fine job on this and deserves a lot of credit for his ideas and work. As far as it can be done from this end, every effort is being made to assist the local people who have the actual job of putting F.U.A. Jubilee Day signup across.

Certainly this is no time to slack off. Conditions are getting worse for the farmer. A table showing the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat in each year since 1890 is printed elsewhere in this issue. A study of this reveals the plight of the wheat grower, whose costs have now outrun price. Yet some misguided people are advocating "Cut prices", "Sell the wheat at any price", etc. Curiously enough most of these gentlemen belong to the very class whose prosperity depends upon the farmer having money to spend. In actual purchasing power the farmer has taken heavy reductions in the last two years. It is hard to see how farm prices can be reduced much further without bringing down the whole edifice of the Canadian standard of wages and salaries with a crash.

While the spectacular congestion in grain gets the headlines the livestock farmer has his troubles too. Trouble is looming for hog producers and poultrymen have already had it. This shows the need for all kinds of farmers to get together and present a united front.

As I write this I am on the train to Ottawa to join the delegation which will meet the Federal Cabinet on October 11. We shall ask for immediate assistance for farmers who cannot move their grain as well as more fundamental action. Perhaps the results will show before this report reaches you.

However looking to the future I think we

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should realize that temporary makeshifts are not enough. What we need in Canada is a basic policy designed to place Canadian Agriculture on a basis of Parity with other economic groups.

In our presentation to the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons last Spring on behalf of the Inter-provincial Farm Union Council, we stressed the need of such a move. However our politicians will not make any move until forced to by events. It is up to farmers to supply the necessary pressure.

To get a new deal for Agriculture two things are necessary. First as near 100 percent organization as possible, second a campaign to convince other groups that their welfare depends on Agricultural prosperity, which is true. Alberta farmers have it in their power this Fall when F.U.A. Jubilee Day comes, to strike a blow for their future welfare. I am confident that they will not turn aside from the job.

In order to get parity for Agriculture one of the fundamental things is to eliminate profiteering on essential services. One of these is electric power. We have already shown that in Alberta the private power set-up which we have is costing Alberta people millions and millions of dollars each year and every year in unnecessary profits to the private power interests. That set-up must be changed to a system of electric power at cost. As all the costs of electricity used in in business is passed on to the ultimate consumer, the major part of the Power Companies profits are paid by the farmer.

According to a recent announcement the Daddy of the Power Interests, Calgary Power, is going to make an economic survey of Alberta's industrial potential or something of that kind. A survey of this kind should be valuable, but

it should be done by our own research men rather than private companies. There is obviously a two-fold purpose here on the part of Calgary Power. First to pose as a great public benefactor and second to get information for their own use in the future. Already newspapers who love the Big Interests are bursting out with praise of Calgary Power. This chorus will doubtless be repeated ad nauseum.

Alberta people should not let themselves be kidded. Of course the Power Interests can well afford to spend some of their extra profits in a survey which will enable them to make more. What is wonderful about that? What we need in Alberta is to get the Power Interests off our backs.

REPORT ON THE OTTAWA DELEGATION

By H. Y.

Following the Saskatoon Conference a large and representative delegation journeyed to Ottawa to present the decisions made at Saskatoon to the Federal Government.

This delegation consisted of representatives of the Farmers' Unions of the Prairies, the Wheat Pools, U.G.G. and Federation of Agriculture, together with the Ministers of Agriculture for the three Provinces. All in all it was one of the most representative Western Agricultural delegations ever sent to Ottawa.

Assembling in Ottawa on October 10th, the delegation conferred on the points to be presented to the Cabinet. It was decided to confine the presentation to the demand for emergency assistance to farmers in the form of advances against grain stored on the farms. It was further decided to ask the Government to call a further conference at which the whole position of Agriculture in the Canadian economy could be discussed. The farm Union representatives contended that some of these other points should be included in the present brief but the majority decided against this course.

On October 11th the delegation met the Prime Minister and four members of his Cabinet, including Messrs. Howe, Gardiner, Garson and Harris. A total of 25 persons were present. A brief was presented supporting the request for a plan of immediate cash advances to farmers against stored grain. Arguments in support of this brief were ably presented by Mr. Jack Wesson and several others. Their arguments were somewhat weakened by the attitude of the head of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture who made the statement that he thought Alberta farmers were better off now than ever before.

However on the whole the presentation was well made and it evidently created a strong impression on the Cabinet. I think that we can

look for early action by the Government on our request for emergency assistance to farmers. It is also probable that a further Conference will be held to discuss matters of marketing and proposals to improve the position of Agriculture.

This kind of delegation with all farm organizations represented seems to me to be the most effective way of presenting the farm viewpoint to the government. Whenever general agreement can be reached on any proposals this is the way to present them.

SURPLUSES

By W. G. Logan

Canada will again shortly have harvested another large crop of grain to add to its surplus from the previous years. This together with the large stock piles in the United States, which has accumulated under price supports in the past several years, is of great concern to the Canadian farmer.

In its efforts to dispose of some of its surpluses the U.S. Department of Agriculture has entered into a policy of trade in exchange for depreciated currencies, barter trade or give away to needy countries.

Canada, on the other hand, must sell on the world commercial markets for the best prices she can get; therefore cannot meet this kind of competition. This situation, if it is to continue, can certainly lose some of Canada's present overseas markets to other exporting countries. In any event importing countries are now in a better bargaining position and will take every advantage to buy at lower prices.

Exports to the United Kingdom in the first eight months of the year show larger increases over imports. This, together with a recent statement that England must cut down on imports unless she can increase her exports, indicates that she also may have to look to other markets unless we are prepared to increase our purchase of British made goods.

Whatever may be done about barter trade with other importing countries, every possible avenue of trade with the British Kingdom must be explored to maintain and if possible to increase this market for our Canadian wheat, etc.

Farmers definitely cannot continue to produce wheat under the existing low quotas at its present price, to say nothing of a possible reduction in price.

The trade in grain has been the greatest single factor in Canada's exports. As such, orderly marketing, and barter trade along sound lines will have to be established if Canadian farmers are to continue being the backbone of Canada's economy.

The Farm Implement Industry Boom And Bust Since World War II

by H. Y.

The farm implement industry shows tremendous fluctuations since pre-war days. Perhaps no other industry except those directly concerned in producing war materials can show such wide variations.

In the pre-war years 1937 to 1939, Canadian farmers were just emerging from the greatest depression in history. Farm income was at a very low ebb. Farmers badly needed new implements but could not afford to buy them. They had neither cash nor credit. At that time the need for farm mechanization had not become apparent because there was lots of labor on the farms to continue doing farm work in the old ways. In fact many farms were over-staffed with men who had no other place to go.

The war changed all that. The surplus labor was steadily drained from the farms and the mechanization of Canadian Agriculture was forced on by circumstances. Another factor favorable to this development was the fact that farm cash income increased steadily from 1939 to 1944 by which time it had doubled the 1939 level. This was brought about not so much by higher farm prices as by the greatly increased volume of farm production made possible by the big crops of the early forties.

In these circumstances sales of farm machinery increased rapidly during the first war years. However in 1943 drastic restrictions were clamped on the use of steel and other material for other than actual war purposes. This forced a radical reduction in the volume of farm implements produced and a corresponding drop in sales of implements. Even after the war ended in 1945, the shortage of farm implements persisted for some time. In fact from 1943 to perhaps 1947 the limiting factor was supply and all main types of farm implements could be sold just as fast as they could be delivered. During those years all machine agencies had long waiting lists of people desiring machines of various types and the most fantastic prices were paid for old machinery of all kinds, particularly power machinery. It was no unusual thing for a tractor which had originally sold for \$1500 in 1942 to resell for \$2000 or even more, five years later.

During the price control period 1941 to 1945, the prices of new farm implements were fairly rigidly controlled except for one increase of 12½ percent. However, after controls were lifted

prices increased rapidly until in 1953 they reached a level of about 70 percent above the pre-war level. This increase together with higher freight rates raised the retail price of implements to the farmer about 100 percent.

That these higher prices did not deter farmers from buying implements can be seen from the figures on sales with this article. Long before machinery became plentiful after the war, Canadian farmers had been virtually forced into mechanization by the drastic reduction of man power on the farms. According to census figures there were 240,453 fewer people on the farms of Canada in 1951 than in 1941. These men were in the main replaced by machines as is shown by the fact that the output of farm products increased rather than diminished during that period.

Thus in this period it was a case of not merely replacing the existing machinery as it wore out, but of changing over to complete new types of power machinery for most farm purposes. This change-over created a demand far in excess of the mere replacement of machinery as it wore out. Practically all of the horse-drawn machinery of the pre-war days had to be scrapped and replaced. Then too, most of the pre-war tractors, many of them on steel, became obsolete and almost useless to power the new tillage and harvesting machinery.

Special mention should be made of the development of the modern Combine harvester. No machine so far invented (with the exception of the farm tractor itself) has effected such a saving of manpower on the farm. While in the northern areas many farmers doubted the practicability of the combine to save the crops under the average weather conditions, still they have in most cases been virtually forced to invest in combines because of the utter lack of farm labor. The figures of sales of combines illustrate this. In 1937 there were only 306 combines sold in all Canada. In 1941 the total was only 415, but in 1950, 8,900 combines were sold in Canada an increase of 29 times over the 1937 figure. Farm tractors sold in Canada in 1937 totalled 10,578 while in 1950 the number sold was 35,495.

Space will not permit the itemization of the sales of each implement. The following table will illustrate the rise and fall of farm machinery sales from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics except for the 1952-54 figures which

were obtained from the Canadian Farm implement trade.

Sales of Farm Implements in Canada 1937 to 1954:

1937 - 39 average of 3 years	\$33,356,796
1940	47,747,865
1941	52,106,069
1942	50,461,523
1943	29,796,560
1944	54,824,135
1945	64,293,216
1946	81,698,185
1947	122,394,742
1948	170,666,070
1949	217,089,685
1950	218,187,120
1952	291,500,000
1953	269,800,000
1954	154,000,000

From the foregoing will be seen the tremendous growth of the farm implement industry during the war and post war years. Also the drastic decline in sales during 1953 and 1954. It is the opinion of the writer that the abnormal demand for implements caused by the special circumstances of the past two decades is now definitely over. From now on farm implement sales in Canada will be closely geared to farm purchasing power. One depressing factor not so far mentioned is the fact that in the last few years farmers all over Canada have gone heavily into debt to purchase implements and this debt will retard further purchases. For the farm implement industry as for the farmer the honeymoon is very definitely over.

F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION

The annual Convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta will be held in Edmonton, December 5th to 9th inclusive, at the Alberta College Auditorium. With membership at an all-time high, a record attendance is expected at the convention. Representation is based on the number of paid-up members in a local. Locals are allowed one delegate for each 20 members or major portion thereof, with each local having six paid-up members being entitled to one delegate. Visitors will be welcome but only delegates are given voting privileges.

Delegates will participate in a pool transportation fund, with the pool rate set at \$12.00, which means all delegates will pay a total of \$12.00 into the pool regardless of what distance they may be from Edmonton.

All locals are urged to see that they have representation at the convention.

The annual convention dance, and social gathering will be held on Tuesday night, December 7th, in the same auditorium.

BRITAN IS BUYING MORE — CANADA BUYING LESS

During the first six months of the current year Canadian exports to Great Britain increased by about \$100,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. In the same six months imports of British goods declined from last year by \$20,400,000.

This situation has caused considerable concern in the United Kingdom, and it also should arouse apprehension in Canada, and particularly in Western Canada. Great Britain is Canada's largest market for export wheat. An adverse trade balance with Canada makes it more difficult for the British to buy more Canadian grain, and particularly wheat.

Theoretically most Canadians agree that Canada should purchase more goods and services from Great Britain. Only too often, when it comes to practical instances, Canadians oppose the idea. Right now ship-owners on the Great Lakes are joining with trades unions to persuade a Royal Commission to recommend to Canada's parliament that British shipping should not be allowed to participate in coastwise trade on the Great Lakes when the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed. They want such trade restricted to Canadian ships, made in Canada.

The statistics of Canada's export trade, as given below, shows that the United States is Canada's best customer, and also Canada is the best customer of the United States. The latter nation has a big favorable trade balance with the Dominion.

Here are the figures for the first six months of the year:

Exports to Great Britain	\$386,400,000
Imports from Great Britain	183,700,000
Favorable balance	202,700,000
Last year	82,900,000
Imports from U.S.A.	\$1,650,000,000
Exports to U.S.A.	1,228,500,000
Unfavorable balance	421,500,000
Last year	358,000,000

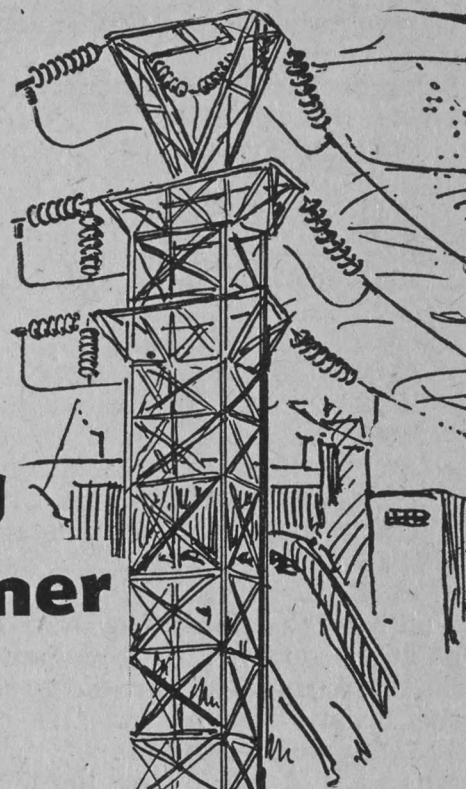
—Farm and Ranch Review, Sept. 1955

NOTICE

The viewmaster reels are available from Central Office. We have pictures of the A.C.-W.W. Conference in Toronto, August 1953. We have pictures taken at the Banff Leadership Course in 1953, some pictures of the F.W.U.A. Executive and Board Members, one of Mrs. Stevenett and Mrs. Winters in Dutch costumes at the 1954 convention and articles from Pakistan.

We have a waiting list for these reels so please contact this office early.

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1931 11c PER KW. H	1935 10c PER KW. H	1940 8c PER KW. H	1945 6½c PER KW. H	1950 3c PER KW. H	1954 2.4c PER KW. H
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F.U.A. Broadcasts

F.U.A. BROADCAST NO. 20

By Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

Since my broadcast of two weeks ago I have learned that we are reaching our city friends as well as our farm people, and we are glad to know this so that we can bring information of interest to our listeners. I find that business people are vitally interested in the weather and how it affects the farmer and his crops, and further than that, just whether the farmer will buy more after this harvest. It seems when the farmer is short of money it affects business all along the way.

Talking of weather and crops, it is interesting to note that the Alberta Hail Board have received 417 claims to date. Last year on the same date they had 1470 claims—so the hail damage seems less menacing this year. There are 11,000 farmers insured this year, the same number as last year. Farmers in Central Alberta do not take much comfort in the report that hail damage is not so extensive this year, because they have already been hit by severe storms in Carstairs, Michichi, Delia, Morrin and Olds, an area about 15 miles square.

I happened to be near Okotoks when they were hit. It was an awful storm and covered 10 to 12 miles.

When we were in the Peace River on District Conventions, the crops looked good, but were needing rain. I understand they got lots of it later, but they also got hail. In the Edmonton area storms hit Rochester, Smoky Lake and Evansburg.

The Camrose area received some hail damage too. It is good to note that Kneehill area has escaped. Convention delegates will recall the resolution brought in from Kneehill on forming a hail suppression group. Other districts have discussed this in their district conventions, so it will be before the Annual Convention again this year.

Farmers who are growing barley this year have another kind of headache. Barley and corn crops have been invaded by aphids or plant lice, and in some areas crop damage is severe. It is true that we now have a chemical spray to combat the aphids, but the high price of this plus cost of aeroplane spraying makes one wonder just how to come out on the right side of the ledger. Early seeded crops are not as susceptible to aphids as the later crops. Despite hail and aphids, the crops look promising and we're hoping Jack Frost stays away. Compared with the drought in Ontario and Quebec, we have much to be thankful for.

In many areas the F.U.A. are sponsoring 4 H Clubs to work in with the Junior F.U.A. groups. The recent contests at Olds Agricultural College were interesting. Here district 4 H Clubs competed for the honor of representing Alberta at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. Those receiving highest

marks were three girls who will judge in Dairy Beef and Swine competition. We wish them success in Toronto.

While travelling around the province on District Conventions, I was surprised to find that many of our members didn't know we have a Veterans' Section in our Farmers' Union. The officers are listed in each issue of the Organized Farmer and veteran members are welcome to participate in bringing their particular problem before the group for information and help. During the Annual Convention the Veterans have a meeting for their business.

Many people have talked Senate reform for a long time. Some go so far as to want it abolished. For so long appointments have been made by the political group in power to some of their workers as a means of reward. While the F.U.A. is non-political, we are interested in how things are done at all levels. It is very refreshing to know a non-political appointment can be made, and we in Alberta have reason to be glad that Donald Cameron was the choice. Mr. Cameron has the respect of people not only in Alberta, but right across Canada and into U.S.A. His untiring efforts as Director of the Extension Service of our University and his dream-come-true Banff School of Fine Arts proves his ability as a leader and man of vision. We farm people have a special feeling of pride in Mr. Cameron being called to the Senate, for he at one time was President of our Juniors, and at all times has had a special interest in them, as well as the welfare of farmers and their organizations. Perhaps reform can be brought about with more non-political appointments. In any case, we respect Mr. Cameron and do wish him the best.

The F.U.A. office has requested that all points who have not shipped their 8 bushel quota please let us know. It will assist us in knowing the situation of our farmers. We know that Mr. C. D. Howe said in the House that July 31st can be a long day, so that is encouraging for this year's quota.

CROW'S NEST PASS RATES

There is a strong move on behalf of the Railways to have the Crow's Nest Pass Rates discarded. At the present time the export rate on grain from Calgary to Vancouver is 20c a hundred pounds, or 12c a bushel of wheat. The domestic rate is 54c a hundred pounds or 32.4c a bushel. The difference is 20.4c a bushel, or \$357.00 on a 1750 bushel car. The bulk of Alberta's export wheat is shipped via Vancouver. On the wheat shipped to Fort William-Port Arthur, the rise in cost would be proportionally the same. If the Crow's Nest rates go, the additional cost of the farmers might run \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year.

For more information write the "Alberta Wheat Pool," Calgary.

Farmers Union of Alberta

10128 - 98th Street

Edmonton, Alberta

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EDITORIALS

TIME TO USE NEW METHODS

The big question in Western Canada today is what to do with our over supply of grain and how to finance the farmer while that is being solved. Some people are getting panicky about it and would dump the surplus at any price.

However marketing experts agree that reduced prices will not help much to increase sales to the consuming nations. Of course if wheat went on the open market and the price were reduced to 40 or 50 cents per bushel at the lakehead, perhaps our big speculators would take it over and hold for higher prices later. That of course would neither provide cash to the farmer nor relieve the storage situation as the grain would still clutter up the existing storage. What is needed is a solution (which will put money in the farmer's pocket, on a scale sufficient to pay his costs of operation.

One interesting suggestion which came out

of the Saskatoon Marketing Conference was that the Federal Government should take over the cost of storage on all grain carried over in commercial channels at the close of each crop year. This seems to us a fair proposition. After all Canada's grain surplus is a national asset. It enriches the whole nation and provides a food bank against disaster. It should not be just the farmers' problem, nor should he be embarrassed by its existence.

Indeed we could go further than that suggestion. Why should not our National Government take over and pay at least the initial payment on an amount of wheat equal to the long-time average yield per acre? This would mean that the Government would pay the farmer through the Wheat Board for say 16 bushels per seeded acre whether the grain could be delivered or not.

This would require either supervised farm storage, or else a new plan of large scale government storage, or perhaps both. No doubt there are difficulties but they could be overcome.

This plan would provide money for the farmer to carry on with. It would be a boon to all business depending upon Agriculture. It

would put the responsibility for the wheat surplus where it should be, on the whole nation.

Everyone knows that over a term of years this wheat will all be needed. But the farmer is in no position to hold the bag for perhaps five years until that time comes. We are not panicky about the situation, but we do think that it is time that the Government quit stalling on the subject and took some definite action to meet the crisis.

THE SASKATOON CONFERENCE

By H. Y.

The grain marketing conference at Saskatoon, September 27-28 was an important event. At this conference, called by the Farmer Unions of the Prairies, representatives of a dozen organizations came together along with the Ministers of Agriculture of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to consider the grain marketing emergency.

The wide importance attached to this Conference was shown by the large attendance and the coverage given by press, radio and even television. In attendance, besides the Farm Unions and Ministers, were representatives of the Wheat Pools, U.G.G., Farm Implement Dealers' Association, School Trustees, Municipal Districts Association, Chamber of Commerce, Labor Unions and the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture. The only notable absentees were the Alberta Minister of Agriculture who was too busy to attend and the Federations of Agriculture for Alberta and Manitoba who did not choose to come.

Discussion at the conference lasted two days. The deliberations were remarkable for the high degree of agreement reached among the representation of so many different organizations. All were agreed on two things: first that emergency assistance must be given grain growers in the form of advances on grain stored on farms; and second that a more aggressive selling policy should be adopted by the Federal Government.

It was made clear that this does not mean any "fire sale" policy. On the contrary the Conference was definite that operating under the Canadian level of costs, the farmers cannot stand a further reduction of prices without disaster. The Conference was also unanimous in support of the Canadian Wheat Board method of marketing grain. All agreed that the open market would mean disaster for grain growers. The idea of a Parity price on all wheat consumed in Canada received unanimous support.

One new idea evolved at this Conference was that since the grain surplus is a National

Asset the nation as a whole should bear the responsibility for storage charges on all grain carried after the end of each crop year.

Several suggestions for the payment of storage to the farmer on grain stored on farms were discussed, but none were favored by the majority. However, the meeting was agreed that the grain grower who builds storage should have the same privileges of accelerated depreciation for Income Tax purposes as are now given to Grain Companies.

On the big question of a more aggressive policy for selling Canadian grain, definite proposals were agreed upon as follows:

1. That credits should be extended to other nations for the purchase of Canadian grain and other acceptable currencies taken.

2. That barter trading should be used where necessary.

3. That Canadian grain should be made available for famine relief programs.

4. That there should be aggressive sales promotion by increasing sales personnel and making more use of trade delegations etc.

5. Intensified scientific research into other profitable uses for Canadian grain.

6. That Canada should endeavor to get the co-operation of the U.S.A. in their grain selling policy.

In other resolutions passed the principle of the International Wheat Agreement was endorsed. The extension of the Agricultural Prices Support Act to include cereal grains was also favored.

As a followup of the Conference it was decided that the Inter-Provincial Farm Union Council should confer with the three Provincial Ministers of Agriculture for the Prairie Provinces and arrange for a delegation to present the decisions of the Conference to the Federal authorities. This has now been done and a report of the Ottawa delegation appears in this issue.

In conclusion it may be said that the Conference was a decided success. The fact that representatives of so many organizations reached such a high measure of agreement cannot fail to carry weight with the Federal Government. The Interprovincial Farm Union Council deserves credit for the calling of this conference as a step in furthering the farmers' cause.

MRS. WINIFRED ROSS DELEGATE TO C.A.C. AT MONTREAL

Mrs. Winifred Ross of Millet, provincial officer on the Canadian Association of Consumers executive, will represent the Alberta organization at the national meeting to be held in Montreal, October 4, 5 and 6. This is the first time in several years that a delegate has been sent from Alberta.

ALBERTA FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

Summary of Submission to The Royal Commission on Coasting Trade, Regina Hearing, September 7, 1955 by The Alberta Federation of Agriculture.

In filing this submission we recognize the tremendous responsibility which you have as a Commission in seeing that, in the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the overall interest of Canadian people will be, at all times, the primary consideration of your Commission, and will receive precedence over that of any individual company or small or regional number of interested people.

In recent years improved methods and technique in production, accompanied by favorable climatic conditions, have led to troublesome surpluses of farm commodities throughout Canada. Transportation facilities have been a major repelling factor in finding a market for these surpluses. The price of our surplus products must be one that is competitive with that of other offshore surplus producing nations, as well as one that will afford Western Canada and farmers as nearly as possible comparable living standards with other Canadian citizens. It is of first importance to all Canadians that the Seaway will offer full opportunity for the United Kingdom in particular, our most important offshore purchaser of farm commodities, as well as for other offshore countries to purchase these surplus agricultural commodities. The new wealth which would thus be created, percolating in the merchandising channels throughout Canada and to a lesser extent in international trade, could lay the cornerstone of the general economy of Canada.

Transportation facilities and charges in the Western provinces have always been much more costly because of the lack of water transportation and its competitive effect. Consequently we strongly submit that, with respect to all importing nations, Canada must refrain from measures that would have the effect of restricting or prohibiting our agricultural producers — and the consumers of Western Canada — from obtaining all the possible benefits from the dollars earned by our offshore customers, recognizing that Britain and other importing nations must have the opportunity to earn Canadian dollars in order for us to enjoy their patronage, of which agriculture is most greatly in need to expedite the movement of our exports.

We respectfully submit that labor and industry must of necessity share the burden of competition in order that we Canadians can compete most effectively in offshore trade. For example, if certain Canadian transportation companies can-

not stand up to competition provided by British and foreign ships' labor or industry there is only one alternative — assuming their importance merits the necessary consideration — that is the use of some form of assistance through subsidization or otherwise, and not through retaining artificially high costs nor through barring the right to other transportation companies to enter our lakes. We suggest that this same policy should apply to Canada's coastal shipping trade, should its protection be considered necessary for military reasons to form a nucleus of trained personnel — which we think is questionable.

It is important to agriculture and to Canada that we move in the direction of freer trade. We therefore press strongly that no added restrictions be established, and suggest seriously that the Commission review standing legislation and regulations with a view to possibly removing those which are prohibiting free access to the outlet of Western agricultural commodities.

This opening of the Seaway under the terms of freest possible use will offer the greatest advance to the national exchange of manufactured goods from Eastern and Central industrialists and agricultural commodities from Western farmers, a long time recognized prerequisite to satisfactory progress in Canada.

Economical transportation is of the greatest importance not only to farmers but to Canada's citizens generally. Just as Britain is the greatest importer of food and as such has made her coastal shipping open to all flags Canada, percentagewise, is the greatest exporter of food and depends proratively and equally as much on transportation in extending her participation in the commerce of the world.

It is a recognized economic factor that the Seaway will be unable to yield its great benefits to Western Canada on a year round basis. It may be practical for some companies to dock their ships during the winter months, but to restrict the whole of lake shipping to this seasonal method of operation by barring or restricting the entry of offshore vessels to our Great Lakes — thus hampering the greatest possible use being made of its facilities during the season of navigation, seems grossly impractical and uneconomical. To facilitate shipping and trading at a lower cost has been a basic reason in justifying the great cost expended in opening the Seaway. If this is true, surely it is contradictory to allow any fixtures which will immediately work contrary to the original and basic purpose of the Seaway and the general interest of Canada.

The opinion of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture is that the closing of the Canadian Coasting Trade to any foreign ships (let alone British owned ships), under peacetime conditions, would be considered a major economic mistake and a very unpopular step both within and outside Canada.

F.U.A. JUBILEE DAY

NOVEMBER 16, 1955

By W. C. Logan

The date of the Farmers' Union second membership drive is fast approaching. The success of it will depend mainly upon the foremen and signup teams throughout Alberta. These local leaders have undertaken the important task to ascertain that every farmer in Alberta and the B.C. Block will be canvassed for membership in the Union.

We must continue every effort to increase the Union's membership; our total membership to date represents only 51 percent of the heads of farm families in Alberta. This is not sufficient — we must increase it to at least 75 or 80 percent so that we do represent the majority when we present our requests to the Governments.

Most occupational groups in Canada have formed organizations to protect their interests and practically all of them have attained a clear majority of the people in the same occupation, plant or business. Farmers so far have failed to work together to obtain a sufficient majority in any Province in Canada to gain the same protection. This is the reason why we are discriminated against more than any other group.

This year will be the 50th membership roll-call commemorating the men and women of vision who in 1905 organized Alberta's first farm organizations. Since that time the story of farm organization in Alberta has been one of triumph and disaster, but on the whole great progress has been made in raising the status of the tillers of the soil.

Those pioneers of the early farm movement who in many cases carried on by the sacrifice of their families, have gained for us a heritage of benefits which many are prone to forget. It is up to us in the Jubilee year to carry on the work which they started so well.

In the Society of 1905, rugged individualism was the rule and the pioneers of that time did much for themselves. Yet they found that even then organization was necessary to right the wrongs of Agriculture. In the organized world of 1955 that is truer than ever. To get a square deal for Agriculture, Alberta farmers need 100 percent organization. Membership in the Farmers' Union is the answer. With the same co-operation and enthusiasm as last year, we know we will be assured of a very successful membership drive.

IDEA FOR F.U.A. JUBILEE DAY

The Tofield FUA Local in conjunction with the FWUA are putting on a Harvest Home supper on the evening of Jubilee Day as a sort of celebration for the members they sign-up in the drive. There will be musical numbers and they hope to have their local M.L.A. address the gathering. It will be open to the public with the idea of making for better understanding between town and country.

We think this is a very good idea and suggest it to other locals.

We hope you have a very successful evening Tofield locals.

HELPING YOUNG FARMERS

One of the most difficult problems facing farm young people in Canada today is that of becoming established on their own farms. The amount of capital required has risen to such a degree that unless the young man can take over his father's land or receive assistance from him, the chances of securing sufficient land and machinery to make up an economic unit are small. No form of credit is readily available to the young man who has little security with the result that the majority of land that is being sold is going to the larger operators. There is a continued drift of farm young people to the cities, a steady increase in the average age of farmers and a gradual increase in the size of the average farm.

Many presentations have been made by farmers and farm organizations calling upon federal or provincial governments to set up an agency to make long-term loans to young farmers at a low rate of interest. Not so long ago the Alberta government indicated an interest in the matter. In Quebec, however, such an agency has been in operation since 1937. The primary function of the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau is to grant loans to farmers for a long term at a very low interest rate (2.5 percent). The fact that loans may be made up to 75 percent of the property's value encourages the purchase of new farms and enables young farmers to become established. Since its inception \$104 million has been loaned of which about \$55 million has gone to enable farmers' sons to become established on new land. Last year alone over \$8 million went for this purpose. The fact that since 1937 losses have amounted to only \$691 or less than 7 cents on every \$10,000 loaned is an indication of the soundness of the plan and the reliability of the borrowers.

Alberta farmers look forward to the establishment of a similar plan here in Alberta.

(From Wheat Pool Budget)

- - - F.U.A. JUB

Membership Drive ——— We

THINGS ACCOMPLISHED BY FARM ORGANIZATION IN 1955

PROVINCIAL

1. Secured increased school grants so that the Province now pays approximately 50% of the cost of education in Alberta.
2. Marketing Act which will make it possible for producers to set up own marketing boards if they wish.
3. Amendments to Alberta Assessment Act preventing extra taxation on land leased to oil companies by farmers.
4. The new act providing for advances to homesteaders for land clearing etc.
5. Amendments to Alberta Truck Regulations premitting farmers to carry passengers in cab of farm trucks.

FEDERAL

6. An amendment to the Canada Grain Act which provides that all over-ages at terminal elevators will go back to the Wheat Board, and in turn to the farmer.
7. Re-organization of the advisory committee to the Wheat Board to include farm representation only.
8. Amendment to the P.F.A.A. to provide for payments to farmers in flood areas.
9. Induced the Federal Government to maintain the present floor price under eggs, butter and bacon.

This is what a minority has done, what could a majority do?

THE F.U.A. IS WORKING WITH OTHER FARM ORGANIZATIONS TO ADVANCE

WE NEED 100% I

PARITY OF INCOME -

BILEE DAY - - -

Wednesday November 16, 1955

OBJECTIVES FOR 1956

Federal Matters

1. Advances to farmers against grain stored on farms.
2. Parity prices on all main farm products used in Canada. Price support on exports.
3. Promotion of trade between Canada and any other Country willing to buy our products either for cash or on a basis of credit or barter.
4. Producer representation on all Boards marketing or controlling farm products.
5. Extension of the P.F.A.A. into a complete Crop Insurance Plan.

Provincial Matters

1. A Provincial plan of Car Insurance at cost.
2. Government assistance in the building of rural telephone lines.
3. Legislation giving farmers the right to keep trespassers off their land.
4. A plan to assist young farmers get started.
5. Electric Power at cost through the Alberta Power Commission.
6. Control of gas and oil prices in Alberta.

These are some of the main things the Union will be working for in 1956. In addition we expect to expand our service to members through the extra facilities of our new headquarters building.

CE THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN AGRICULTURE. TO BE FULLY EFFECTIVE
% MEMBERSHIP.

- - PARITY OF LIVING

Prepare Now For Winter!

Now, when the weather is milder, do those jobs that will make living more comfortable when weather gets colder.

FOR YOUR HOME

For that insulating job you've been planning, use GYPROC WOOL insulation from the U.F.A. Co-op. The most practical and economical insulation to-day is GYPROC WOOL, a mineral wool product. It is an unsurpassed barrier to the passage of heat. It is fabricated in shapes and sizes that fit readily into standard building spaces. GYPROC WOOL is fire-safe and protects buildings against fire.

Insulation keeps the farm home warm in winter and cool in summer. Use it in any buildings on the farm where temperature control is important. Dollar for dollar, it is the most inexpensive insulation on the market. Order yours from U.F.A. Co-op and save.

FOR YOUR CAR, TRUCK, TRACTOR.

ANTI-FREEZE — For safe and sure protection of the cooling system of your car, truck or tractor, get dependable guaranteed permanent type ethylene glycol base ANTI-FREEZE from U.F.A. Co-op. Your Co-op has sold thousands of gallons of this ANTI-FREEZE with complete satisfaction to the users.

BATTERIES — ATLAS batteries, with the best guarantee in the business, are your assurance of quick dependable starting in winter. There is an ATLAS battery for every requirement. Be safe, be sure, get ATLAS batteries from U.F.A. Co-op.

TIRES — U.F.A. Co-op can supply you with ATLAS Weatherguard Tires or GOODYEAR Suburbanites. Whichever your preference, you will get excellent service and noise free highway travel from these tires

Contact your U.F.A. Co-op Local Secretary for further information or if you haven't a U.F.A. Co-op Local in your district, write U.F.A. Co-op, Calgary, for information on organization.

IT PAYS

TO BUY FARM SUPPLIES THROUGH

U. F. A. Co-op Farm Supply Dept.

10126 - 98th Street, Edmonton. 125 - 11th Avenue E., Calgary.

Farm Women's Union of Alberta

F.W.U.A. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

F.W.U.A. Executive

Your F.W.U.A. met October 5th and 6th and completed the plans for our convention. We feel we will have an interesting program, so we hope you will have your quota of delegates in Edmonton to help us not only to enjoy ourselves but to work for those things that are necessary in our agricultural industry.

Welfare Meeting

At the meeting of the Alberta Council on Child and Family Welfare the guest speaker was Mr. Lou Goodwin, Chairman of the Calgary School Board. He spoke on Education—emphasizing the starting and finishing ages of students. At present Calgary is in a furore over children being sent home because they are a month or so short of the required starting age, which really means they lose one term from school. There were many representatives from schools present so of course the discussion was very good.

I was able to correct some ideas about our composite schools and rural children and schools, all of which makes for a better understanding between city and country people.

Winter Unemployment Committee

Members of organizations interested in the winter unemployment problem met recently and made plans for a campaign under the direction of a publicity director. Each representative was asked to inform their members about the campaign. We know that as long as good weather prevails work can be done outside, so that means that skilled tradesmen are employed on construction jobs just now. When the weather breaks these jobs close down, and usually that happens in January, February and March. We are asking that if you are planning any renovations or work to be done needing a skilled workman that you co-operate in employing someone to do the job through January, February and March and help lessen winter unemployment. I gave mention of this in my last broadcast, so I feel as the F.U.A. representative we have given this good publicity.

F.U.A. Jubilee Day

As the membership year will soon end — it is planned that a drive will be under way early in November to enroll our farm families again this year. I am asking F.W.U.A. and F.U.A. women to assist where they can, but in

all cases to work with our men so that men, women and juniors are all asked to become members and let us do even better than last year.

F.U.W.A. HI-LIGHTS

At the last meeting of Northern Lights FWUA No. 205 the matter of having Dr. Russel of the P.R. Health Unit attend, at his convenience, and give a talk to a meeting of the local, was discussed. Miss Mitchell, Home Economist at Berwyn, has agreed to come to the November meeting and give a talk on "Kitchen Cupboards." The matter of a dance in the Golden Meadow hall is under discussion.

* * *

The main discussion at the last meeting of Crown FWUA No. 919 centred around raising funds for the annual convention. Hobo teas are to be held at various homes, and a social evening is being planned.

* * *

The Hope Valley FWUA Local No. 718 plans to buy paint to repaint the community hall. They also have planned a farm produce bingo for November 18th to raise funds for delegates to convention. At the same time a wool-filled comforter will be raffled.

* * *

The Viking South FWUA Local No. 807, after the Roll Call discussion on "the most interesting neighbour" have drawn the conclusion that there have been many interesting neighbours in each community.

* * *

At the August meeting of Ghost Pine FWUA Local No. 1024 Mrs. George Sommerville gave a report on her stay at Olds Farm Women's week. This was followed by a talk by Miss Lambert, District Health Nurse, on the varied types of work and fields of work covered by the District Health Unit. At the September meeting this local entertained the ladies of the Three Hills FWUA and Mrs. Olive Douglass, Vice-President was the guest speaker, speaking on FUA Policy.

* * *

The One Tree FWUA Local No. 1307 held a lively discussion, after the reading of the Bulletin on Mental Health, on ways and means of helping comfort and house the lonely and underprivileged older folks in our country.

Willow Springs FWUA No. 612 (Bon Accord) have planned a Bingo party and dance for November 11th. A "Buzz Session" was held, the topic being "What Steps to take in case of fire on the main floor of a two-storey house when everyone, including small children, are upstairs." This proved to be a very interesting and informative discussion.

* * *

Pine Hill FWUA Local No. 1013 held their October meeting at the end of September and at this meeting the matter of having a home nursing and first aid course was discussed and a nurse from the Red Deer Clinic is to be asked to come to the meetings to give lectures on them. The Markerville 4H girls are to be invited to attend a meeting and give a demonstration of their work before going on to Toronto.

* * *

The August meeting of Jefferson FWUA No. 1401 was held in the form of a picnic at Woolford Park, with Raley Local as guests. A talk on South Africa was given by Mrs. May Lee, who also showed many interesting curios brought back from South Africa by her son. Several selections were played on the piano accordion by Prell Sherman and were much enjoyed by the gathering. All-in-all the afternoon was a very pleasant one.

Marwayne FWUA local No. 716 answered the Roll Call with suggestions for improving the annual Horticultural Show. A project to build a Cenotaph in Marwayne, in remembrance of World Wars I and II and as a tribute to the Jubilee of the Province is being participated in by the local FWUA. Fourteen locals are working together on this undertaking.

* * *

Gwynne FWUA local No. 918 have decided the Health Bulletin has proved to be the most popular. A letter from an A.C.W.W. correspondent in Australia was read to the meeting, and was very interesting.

* * *

The Arrowwood FWUA Local No. 1201 held a Flower Show and Bake Sale in August which was very successful. They had a large attendance at their FUA Sunday Service and picnic at the Bow River. A splendid talk on health was given recently, at the regular meeting of the local, by Mrs. Salkeld. R.N.

* * *

Poplar Bridge FWUA No. 1020 (Red Deer) report a very good attendance at their September meeting, which was very enjoyable to one and all. It was decided to start selling tickets on a wool blanket. The draw for the doily was made and it was won by Mike Belich of Red Deer.



DAILY MONDAY TO FRIDAY

HEAR

★ CALL OF THE LAND

12:15 Noon

Presented by
Alberta Department of Agriculture



★ A.L.C. LIVESTOCK REPORT

12:25 Noon

Direct from A. L. C. Stockyards

CFRN RADIO

Spruceville FWUA No. 912 (Lacombe) entered a log cabin float in the Jubilee parades at Lacombe and Blackfalds and won prizes at each place. A turkey supper is planned for November 4th. Mrs. Sissons, Director of Dist. 9, was a guest speaker and spoke mainly of the work and duties of a director.

* * *

The September meeting of Pollockville FWUA No. 1106 was postponed for over a week due to the heavy fall of snow. All women in the district are now members and Mr. K. Bartman of the UFA is taking charge of the matter of getting the men as well organized. Plans have been made for the holding of the annual Bazaar and Dance. Donations are being made to various welfare organizations.

* * *

Bigstone (Cando) FWUA No. 1114 (Youngstown local have decided to hold a joint meeting in November, with Cando men's local, in an effort to bring the men out to a meeting. It will be followed by a social meeting.

* * *

The September meeting of West Wind FWUA No. 1217 answered the roll call by naming a "most interesting neighbor". The bulletin on "Farm Problems and F.U.A. Policy" was read and discussed, especially in regard to "Rural Electrification". A special prize was won by this local for their entry in the Pincher Creek "Jubilee and Agricultural Society Parade", a 1915 couple going driving with horse and buggy.

* * *

New Borschiw FWUA No. 625, (Haight) began their September meeting with the singing of several hymns and repeating the Creed. A discussion on plans for a Christmas concert was held and further plans will be discussed at the next meeting.

* * *

The ladies of Heath FWUA No. 703 answered the roll call with their ages. A dance has been planned for October 21st at Rosedale Hall. The annual meeting of this local has been set for November 2nd.

* * *

The members of Edmonton FWUA local No. 603 heard a highly interesting talk by Mr. Broughten, principal of the new school for the deaf, which opens in October. This school is planned to accommodate 125 children, to be admitted at the age of 5 years and remain there until 18. The pupils to receive academic, vocational and speech training. Social and religious training will be given as well as hospital care. Travelling expenses, clothes and major medical costs will be met by the parents, the balance to be paid by the Government of Alberta.

It has been planned by Royce FWUA No. 202 (Hines Creek) to hold a bake and apron sale. The roll call for October is to be answered by each member with donation of a pot holder to be sold at the sale or bazaar later on. The club is to pay for teeter-totters for the junior room in the school, and also to buy a wedding present.

* * *

The ladies of Fleet FWUA No. 1104, at their last meeting, found the bulletins on Mental Health, Public Health and Social Welfare most interesting. At the next meeting each member is to bring a small jar of pickles, jam or jelly for handicraft draw.

* * *

Eastburg FWUA No. 304 report a very successful day on August 11th at Westlock Fair. The pie and coffee booth was very profitable and the FWUA Float which was in the parade received first prize. It has been decided to hold a chicken supper and sale of work on October 19th.

* * *

Betchton FWUA No. 1027 report a most enjoyable meeting on Oct. 3rd. As material does not arrive in time for the first Monday of the month, the day of meeting has been changed to the second Monday. A delicious lunch highlighted the meeting.

F.W.U.A. COOK BOOKS

We now have a supply of cook books on hand. Those wishing to order same, should write to Farmers' Union of Alberta, 10128-98 Street, Edmonton. The price is \$1.25 each, \$7.00 a half dozen or \$13.00 a dozen.

NEW GRANTS TO HOMESTEADERS ACT IN OPERATION

During the spring session, legislation was passed at the request of the F.U.A. establishing a revolving fund of \$1,000,000 to assist homesteaders in a program of land clearing and breaking. This did not come into effect until July 1, which was of course too late to make the Act fully effective this season.

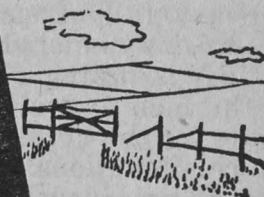
To date some 300 applications have been approved with another 650 still to be considered. Under the plan, the Alberta Government will lend to approved applicants up to \$1,000 repayable within 10 years at 3½ per cent interest.

We believe this new deal for the homesteaders will prove very helpful to people on the land at the present time who are unable to make it self supporting because of their inability to finance the costly operations of clearing and breaking.

**"WHY DID THE CHICKEN
CROSS THE ROAD?"**



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HIGHEST
PRICES**



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A. P. P.
ALBERTA POULTRY PRODUCERS**

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

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LICENCE No. A-6



**A FARMER
OWNED
CO-OPERATIVE**

SEPTEMBER 1955 MEMBERSHIP RECORD

District:	Sept. Men	To Date Men	Sept. Women	To Date Women	Sept. Assoc.	To Date Assoc.	Sept. Jr.	To Date Jr.	Sept. Total	To Date Total
B.C. BLOCK	---	530	---	183	---	---	---	126	---	839
DISTRICT 1	---	2097	---	795	---	---	---	446	---	3338
DISTRICT 2	---	2680	---	990	---	---	---	655	---	4325
DISTRICT 3	---	2650	---	927	---	3	---	675	---	4255
DISTRICT 4	---	3517	---	1372	---	---	---	1096	---	5985
DISTRICT 5	---	2771	---	986	---	---	---	701	---	4460
DISTRICT 6	---	4531	---	2155	---	7	---	1393	---	8086
DISTRICT 7	---	3713	---	1320	---	1	---	774	---	5808
DISTRICT 8	---	2986	---	1053	---	2	---	553	---	4594
DISTRICT 9	---	3574	---	1188	1	4	---	705	1	5470
DISTRICT 10	---	3644	1	941	---	17	---	434	1	5036
DISTRICT 11	---	1668	---	668	---	11	---	264	---	2611
DISTRICT 12	---	2225	1	979	---	8	---	360	1	3572
DISTRICT 13	2	880	---	328	---	1	---	151	2	1360
DISTRICT 14	---	1615	---	655	---	1	---	375	---	2646
TOTAL	2	39081	2	14542	1	55	---	8708	5	62385

BUILDING FUND DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged	39,256.38
Warburg FUA No. 955	100.00
Big Meadows FUA No. 201	30.00
Lyalta FUA No. 1021	25.00
H. J. Munro, Busby	2.00
Weasel Creek FUA No. 461	25.00
Ksituan FUA No. 126	50.00
Chigwell FUA No. 991	5.00
Blue Jay FUA No. 307	25.00
New Norway FUA No. 859	177.00
Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright	6.00
District 10	200.00
Fort Saskatchewan FWUA No. 604	25.00
	39,926.38

MUNICIPAL & OTHER GRANTS

Previously acknowledged	4575.00
M. D. of Sturgeon River	100.00
	4675.00

F.U.A. NEWS

During the past year Duhamel-New Norway FUA Local have held meetings every month except August and have discussed and answered all correspondence from Head Office. A Bingo was held in New Norway Hall on April 23rd. They sponsored a boy and girl to F.Y.P.W. and also sponsored the Camrose South Calf Club. Eight delegates were sent to the district convention. They sponsored the New Norway Sports. Have donated \$175.00 to the Building Fund and sold \$27.00 worth of building bricks. An ice cream social and soft ball game was held on August 1st. To date they have sold 6½ dozen cook books.

BIG BUSINESS DOING FINE

Why should the big business concerns of Canada worry about the Farmer? So far his plight has not affected their profits too much as the following report clearly shows.

Total profits of Canadian corporations after income taxes increased 27 percent to \$434,000,000 in the second quarter of 1954, according to a bureau of statistics estimate.

This brought the total for the first half to \$744,000,000, a gain of 21 percent from \$12,000,000 in the first six months of last year.

Before taxes profits were 22 percent higher at \$814,000,000 in the second quarter compared with \$664,000,000 and for six months were up 15 percent at \$1,384,000,000 against \$197,000,000.

The bureau estimates income tax liabilities for the second quarter at \$380,000,000 or 46 percent of profits compared with \$323,000,000 or 48 percent in the 1954 period. For the half year they are placed at \$640,000,000, an increase of nine percent from the first half of 1954.

Estimated profits before taxes in manufacturing are \$643,000,000 compared with \$416,000,000 last year.

Largest increase was in the iron and steel group where profits rose to \$113,000,000 from \$86,000,000.

Wood and paper products advanced to \$104,000,000 from \$86,000,000, non-metallic mineral products to \$31,000,000 from \$22,000,000 and non-ferrous metal products to \$17,000,000 from \$16,000,000.

The largest increase in any group in the second quarter was in mining and oil wells with a rise to \$93,000,000 from \$62,000,000.

CO-OPERATORS

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS FOR FARM USE ARE NOW
AVAILABLE AT YOUR

CO-OP STORES

Fertilizers are becoming more and more necessary to good farming operations particularly those fertilizers which carry nitrogen and phosphorus.

Your Co-op Store handles the type to suit your needs.

SEE YOUR STORE MAN-
AGER ABOUT THESE
TYPES AND ASK HIM TO
SHOW YOU HOW YOU
CAN SAVE \$5.00 A TON
ON EARLY ORDERS.

Amonium Phosphate	11-48-0
Amonium Phosphate	16-20-0
Complete	10-32-10

Sulphate or Ammonia Nitra-
prills.

These fertilizers have been tested for years in Western Canada.



INVESTED IN
CO-OP
FERTILIZER

Gives you



BOOK YOUR REQUIREMENTS NOW!

ALL TYPES OF
HIGHEST QUALITY FERTILIZER
AVAILABLE



See Your Local CO-OP STORE

THE PURCHASING POWER OF WHEAT (1890-91 to 1953-54)

The Searle Grain Company in their Grain Market Features of July 27, 1955, produce some very interesting facts and give us a most illustrative picture as to the farmers' cost of living and production figures, and the actual purchasing value of our wheat.

The table below also illustrates very clearly the impact of rising farm costs. It will be noted, for instance, that between 1945-46 and 1951-52 the average yearly price of No. 1 Northern wheat was relatively stable within the range of \$1.83.4 per bushel. Yet the purchasing power of the payment received for each bushel dropped steadily from the \$1.28 level in 1945-46 to 81 cents in 1951-52.

The lowest purchasing value of wheat was in 1932-33 when it stood at 58 cents per bushel. Last year's realized payment of \$1.56.3 per bushel had a purchasing power of 70 cents, which means that if wheat prices go down 12 cents this year we are going to be in the same position as we were in 1932-33. I would encourage our readers to study this table carefully; there is very revealing information in it.

Money Price of Wheat and Price Calculated On the Basis of Purchasing Power as Related to 1935-39 Period:

Crop Year	Average yearly price per bushel No. 1 Northern basis Ft. William	Prairie farmers' cost of production and living index basis 1935-39	Price basis purchasing power for a bushel of wheat
1890-91	90.4	65.5	1.38
1891-92	87.0	65.5	1.33
1892-93	74.9	60.8	1.23
1893-94	65.6	61.7	1.06
1894-95	71.0	57.7	1.23
1895-96	61.1	56.5	1.08
1896-97	72.6	54.6	1.33
1897-98	98.9	55.5	1.78
1898-99	72.4	58.0	1.25
1899-1900	69.8	59.2	1.18
1900-01	79.5	61.0	1.30
1901-02	72.7	62.2	1.17
1902-03	74.9	65.1	1.15
1903-04	86.2	65.9	1.31
1904-05	97.4	66.7	1.46
1905-06	77.5	68.7	1.13
1906-07	79.5	69.0	1.15
1907-08	1.04.7	74.6	1.40
1908-09	1.16.1	74.5	1.56
1909-10	1.02.4	75.7	1.35
1910-11	96.6	76.6	1.26
1911-12	1.00.8	79.2	1.27
1912-13	84.4	83.3	1.01
1913-14	89.4	83.6	1.07
1914-15	1.32.3	88.0	1.50
1915-16	1.13.3	96.9	1.17
1916-17	2.05.6	125.3	1.64

1917-18	2.21	146.7	1.51
1918-19	2.24.1	157.7	1.42
1919-20	2.63	179.5	1.47
1920-21	1.99.3	151.9	1.31
1921-22	1.29.7	134.0	.97
1922-23	1.10.5	130.9	.84
1923-24	1.07.0	130.8	.82
1924-25	1.68.5	150.8	1.30
1925-26	1.51.2	127.8	1.18
1926-27	1.46.2	126.9	1.15
1927-28	1.46.3	126.1	1.16
1928-29	1.24.0	123.7	1.00
1929-30	1.24.2	116.7	1.06
1930-31	64.2	103.4	.62
1931-32	59.8	97.4	.61
1932-33	54.2	93.9	.58
1933-34	68.1	97.1	.70
1934-35	81.7	96.9	.84
1935-36	84.6	98.4	.86
1936-37	1.22.7	103.1	1.19
1937-38	1.31.6	101.9	1.29
1938-39	62	99.7	.62
1939-40	76.5	107	.71
1940-41	74	113.4	.65
1941-42	76.6	123.7	.62
1942-43	94.7	131.5	.72
1943-44	1.37.1	136.2	1.01
1944-45	1.43.6	138.6	1.04
1945-46	1.83.3	143.0	1.28
1946-47	1.83.3	155.0	1.18
1947-48	1.83.3	179.6	1.02
1948-49	1.83.3	189.5	.97
1949-50	1.83.3	196.1	.93
1950-51	1.85.5	215.6	.86
1951-52	1.83.6	227.9	.81
1952-53	1.81.7	224.7	.81
1953-54	1.56.3	224.2	.70

REGULATIONS RE SEISMOGRAPH WORK ON FARM PROPERTY

Under regulations of the government, the owner of surface rights has full authority to deal with any geophysical operator before a crew can trespass on his land. The owner may, if he wishes, refuse to permit any exploration of his land by geophysical operators, or stipulate a particular point of access and route to be used. In cases where the occupant of the farm is not the owner, the operator is also required to make arrangements with him before trespassing on the land.

This protection for the land owner and occupant where the land is rented or being purchased is provided under "Regulations Governing Geophysical Exploration and Exploratory Operations for Minerals", which was passed by the Alberta Government in 1952. Under these regulations, geophysical exploration includes seismic, gravimetric, magnetic and test drilling.

In cases where geophysical crews wish to

explore the surface owner's land, the operator must first procure the consent of both owner and any person having the right to the use of the surface. The owner or user of the surface does not necessarily have to be the holder of the mineral rights to receive this protection.

In obtaining the consent, the operator is obliged to describe accurately to the owner and any occupant the route to be taken by any automotive equipment, and the line to be followed in the operations. The route or line cannot be altered without the consent of the owner and occupant.

The surface owner has full authority to refuse to allow the operator to enter upon the land unless the necessary consents are obtained; the operator is liable to prosecution if he attempts to trespass without authority.

In cases where the drilling of an oil or gas well is proposed, the operator must make a satisfactory arrangement with the surface owner and the occupant, or obtain a right of entry pursuant to an order of the Right of Entry Arbitration Board. An order of the arbitration board establishes the portion of the surface which may be used and provides for the compensation payable for the first and each succeeding year. This regulation also applies to the opening of any new mine or quarry in Alberta.

Copies of these regulations, and the Right of Entry Arbitration Act, are available from the Department of Mines and Minerals, Natural Resources Building, Edmonton.

(From Within Our Borders)

HOW ALBERTA'S NEW SCHOOL GRANT SYSTEM WORKS

"At the 1955 regular session of the Legislature there was voted a total sum of \$24,860,000 for school grants as compared with \$14,260,000 for the previous fiscal year. In addition \$4,500,000 was voted by way of capital grants to be paid out under The School Buildings Assistance Act, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1954.

The school grants included \$6,700,000 to be used for Tax Reduction Subsidy. The remainder provided for increases in operational grant rates and took care of larger claims because of an expanding school system.

In brief the Tax Reduction Subsidy operates as follows: If the requisition rate for school purposes of a district or division exceeded 25 mills in 1954, and if the board was able and willing to balance its budget for 1955 at not more than the 1954 mill rate, it might receive a Tax Reduction Subsidy grant sufficient to balance its budget at 25 mills. Putting it in another way, if by receiving a grant equal to the amount produced by applying the difference

between its 1954 mill rate and 25 mills it could submit a budget based on 25 mills it could receive such a grant.

Almost all districts and divisions in the province qualified. This does not mean, however, that the tax rate for school purposes as shown on the tax notice is 25 mills for the following chief reasons:

1. The municipality which receives the requisition may add up to 10 percent to cover discounts and non-collections.

2. The board might levy up to 2½ mills additional to take care of capital expenditure out of current revenue.

3. The board might have to levy something to recover a deficit.

Almost all tax rates are lower in 1955 than they otherwise would have been since receipt of the grant was contingent upon bringing the tax levy to a basic 25 mills.

The few districts and divisions which already had a rate of less than 25 mills did not receive tax reduction subsidy but did receive an extra grant of 30 percent of the amount of any requisition resulting from an increase in the mill-rate i.e., if the rate were raised from 18 mills to 19 mills the district received the equivalent of .3 mills on its assessment."

THE HUSBANDMAN

The farmer milks the lowing kine, and carries grape juice to the swine, the kind of dope they like; he starts to work ere break of day, and plugs along till dusk is gray, and hasn't time to strike. He stands in need of shorter hours, more time to sleep in cozy bowers, more time to rest and read; but he can hear the horses neigh for bundles of refreshing hay, the mules for fodder plead. The old gray mare is beastly sick, the colic makes her roll and kick, and stands upon her head, and so he nurses her all night, until she's feeling well and right, instead of being dead. He has to hunt a missing sow, or saw the antlers from a cow so she won't hook again; he has to crawl beneath a crib and spoil his tucker and his bib, to find a setting hen. The farmer has more cause to strike than Jonathan and Pete and Mike, who in cities live; but he has many chores in view, and walk-out stunts would never do—no profit would they give. But if the farmer struck, ah me! Oh, where in blitzen would he be, and where would we get off? There'd be no bacon and no beans, no flour or helpful greens, no skim milk in the trough. If ever the farmers organize, and strike as strike the other guys, there'll be a frightful dearth; and we'll fold up our weary limbs, and heave a sigh and close our glims, and just fall off the earth.

—By Walt Mason

U.G.G. *Farmer Owned . . . Farmer Controlled !*

Early in November over 300 delegates representing nearly 50,000 farmers, will assemble at Winnipeg to attend the forty-ninth Annual Meeting of UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED.

At Winnipeg delegates will review the Company's operations for the past year . . . elect new directors, and decide on policies to be followed for the current season.

Since the formation of this farmers' co-operative in 1906 affairs of the U.G.G. have been conducted in this manner. For farmers own the U.G.G. . . . and farmers control its operations!

Each U.G.G. member is attached to one of the 312 local societies into which the membership is grouped. Members elect their own Local Boards which serve as advisory bodies to assist the Company and promote its interests.

Each local elects its own delegate to attend the Annual Meeting of the Company held alternately at Winnipeg and Calgary.

Delegates' expenses are paid by the Company to ensure full representation of the membership. No other co-operative brings together so large a number of delegates — in proportion to membership — to direct and control its operation on behalf of all members.

ANY FARMER WHO DELIVERS GRAIN TO A U.G.G. ELEVATOR MAY BECOME A U.G.G. MEMBER BY PURCHASE OF A "CLASS B" VOTING SHARE AT A COST OF \$5.00.



United Grain Growers Ltd.

Division of Pool Earnings

The Alberta Wheat Pool is a true farmer co-operative and so follows the practice of distributing its surplus earnings as patronage dividends.

Over the past five years out of every dollar earned by Alberta Pool Elevators member patrons have received 23 cents in patronage dividends.

Distribution of gross earnings averaged:

Patronage Dividends		Cents
Cash	6.5	23.2
Reserves	<u>16.7</u>	
Depreciation and Surplus		11.2
Operating expenses		<u>65.6</u>
Total		100.0

For the last five years disposition of earnings has been as follows:

It will be seen that Pool earnings do not go to profit-seeking shareholders but are returned to the member patrons who made them possible. Alberta Pool Elevators are owned by Alberta farmers and are operated solely for their benefit.

It pays to deliver your grain to Alberta Pool Elevators.

